

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 36.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1896.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding two inches, ten dollars per annum.

**W. M. GRAYSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

**J. G. GORDON**, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

**W. J. NELSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

**T. C. JOHNSTONE**, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

**A. R. TURNBULL**, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

**D. R. P. F. SIZE**, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. **SURGEON DENTIST**. Will visit Moose Jaw on 29th and 30th of each month. Regular office open from 10th to 29th of each month.

**H. McDOUGALL**, Deputy Registrar of the Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

**I. O. F.**, Court Moose Jaw—No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Annable Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, Mar. 31st. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

**JNO. BRASS**, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker. CHURCH BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**O. B. FYSH**, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

**R-I-P-A-N-S**. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

**LUMBER: YARD**—AND—**Planing Mill**.

Roche Perce Coal \$4.00 a ton.

Try some of our—Graham Flour at... \$1.50 per cwt. Wheat Meal at... 1.50 " Mixed Chop at... .75 " Oat Chop at... .85 "

Two Baby Carriages For Sale.

**E. Simpson & Co.**

X'MAS 1895. NEW YEAR 1896.

**OCTAVIUS FIELD**, Wholesale Dealer and Importer of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Fess' Ale and Guinness' Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc. Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 20 o'clock.

**Matt. Fletcher**, (The Farmer's Friend)

Late of York, England.

**Skilled Blacksmith**, Horse-shoeing a Specialty.

I have made a number of hand-drills, containing six bits; prices away down.

A call solicited, when my workmanship will speak for itself.

Forge, River Street, West, (Near Brunswick Hotel.)

**NEW... OPENING**

I have just opened a choice lot of Confectionery of all kinds. Also **FRUITS OYSTERS CIGARS etc., etc.**

Drop in and examine Stock. Try Riddell & Co's Biscuits.

**JAS. SANDERS**, H. Henley's old stand.

**If You Want To : Smile :**

Just consult Mr. T. E. McWilliams, and he will prescribe one of those

**40 per cent Fuel Saving Radiators.**

He has just received the second consignment.

Why does McWilliams dodge the coal dealers? Because every man who is using a Radiator uses 40 per cent. less coal than formerly.

**T. E. McWilliams, Agent.**

**THE FRASER DRAMATIC CO.**

Will return to Moose Jaw for

**Three Nights,**

...OPENING...

**Monday, Mar. 2**

In the beautiful Comedy Drama,

**Esmeralda, or the letter which**

**Usual Prices.**

Bole has the plan and is selling the Seats.

## L. O. L.

**Grand Lodge of the N. W. T. Hold Their Fifth Annual Session at Medicine Hat—A Large Number of Delegates Present.**

On Thursday and Friday of last week, the 20th and 21st of February, the fifth annual session of the Grand Orange Lodge of the North West Territories was held in the Orange hall at Medicine Hat. A very large number of delegates were in attendance, and this proved to be one of the best sessions ever held in the Territories.

Officers for the year 1896: R. W. Grand Master, J. Armstrong, Medicine Hat; Deputy Grand Master, T. E. McWilliams, Moose Jaw; Asst. Deputy Grand Master, B. Barber, Wolsley; Grand Chaplain, Rev. E. S. Barker, Medicine Hat; G. Secretary, S. Gray, Regina; G. Treasurer, John Dobbin, Regina; G. Dir. Ceremonies, E. H. Cooke, Moose Jaw; Dep. G. Secretary, A. D. Fergusson, Wolsley; G. Lecturer, Tupper Vance, Moose Jaw; Deputy Grand Chaplain, W. McE. Evans, Medicine Hat; G. Godson, Pense; H. Armour, Regina; J. C. Colter, Medicine Hat; B. Smith, Caron; R. Garbett, Lethbridge; L. A. Fergusson, Regina; W. T. Hyde, —; W. F. Fisher, Moose Jaw; Alex. Walker, Caron; T. D. Maveety, Prince Albert; W. J. White, Pasqua.

On Thursday night a banquet was given by the officers and members of the local society to the visiting brethren. It was held at the Cosmopolitan hotel, and was a very successful affair. Several toasts were drunk (in cold water) as follows:

1. The Queen.
  2. The glorious, pious and immortal memory of William, Prince of Orange.
  3. The Grand Orange Lodge, N. W. T.
  4. County Grand Lodges, N. W. T.
  5. Primary Lodges, N. W. T.
  6. Our Educational Interests.
  7. The Learned Professions.
  8. Our Guests.
  9. The Press.
  10. The Ladies.
- Mr. T. Tweed, late M. L. A., presided and replied to the learned professions. "God Save the Queen" brought the banquet to a close.
- The Medicine Hat brass band accompanied and serenaded the Orangemen, who were in regalia, to the banquet hall.
- It was decided to hold the next session of the Grand Lodge at Regina in February, 1897.

## Parkbeg.

PARKBEG, Feb. 25, 1896.—We are having very fine weather here at present. Our snow is very near all gone and the ranchers wear smiling faces.

A. G. Hurlbut, one of the southern ranchers, was in town a few days ago.

Mrs. Thoroughgood, of Moose Jaw is visiting at present at Thos. Humphrey's.

The week nights here are about all taken up now with taffy pulls, choir practice, prayer meetings and church going.

Rev. T. W. Cunliffe preaches here to-night. He says he will not be able to come to Parkbeg much longer. We will all be sorry to lose him.

The recent thaw has spoilt our skating for the present, but when it freezes it will be better than ever.

## Caron.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CARON, Feb. 25, 1897.—Miss Elsom and George Green, of Boharm, have been visiting at the Rosedale ranch.

Mr. West and Miss Candler have returned home after spending a few days with Miss Robinson, South street.

There have been a number of surprises in this district lately and the young people say there are more to follow.

Edith young has been spending a few days with Mrs. George Hill.

There are a number of our young men talking of going west when the warm weather arrives.

The fine weather of the last eight or ten days has taken away nearly all the snow and if it continues for a day or two more we will expect to see Mr. Gopher around.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Turner, father of Mrs. E. J. Cudmore, which occurred a short time ago, at the residence of Mr. Cudmore, of Westview.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, of Boharm, spent a few days in town last week and were delighted with the fine weather.

Misses McBride and Heron, of Pioneer, are visiting Miss Hannah Robinson.

Lizzie Hays went west on No. 1 to visit her sister, Mrs. Sheldon, of Medicine Hat.

If the present fine weather continues, school will be starting about the 1st of March.

## THE N. W. T. DAIRYMEN.

**List of Conventions With Expected Speakers to be Held Throughout the North-West During March.**

The following is a list of the speakers and the titles of their subjects arranged for this date for the dairy conventions of the Northwest Territories to be held in March. The President, E. N. Hopkins, will deliver addresses at all meetings on cheese making and other branches of dairying. Vice-President Wm. Watson will address all the meetings on the establishment of creameries and better making. Angus McKay, of the experimental farm, will deliver addresses at the meetings held at eastern points.

The list of meetings and speakers is:

March 7th, Fort Qu'Appelle, town hall—Angus Mackay, "Dairy cows and their feed."

March 9, Moosomin, council chamber—R. J. Phil, subject not given.

March 10, Whitehead, agricultural hall—Arrangements not set completed.

March 11, Grenfell, agricultural hall—A. F. Fotheringham, "Butter making by a separator system." John Tone, "General dairy interests of the neighborhood."

March 12, Wolsley, Covertown hall—W. P. Osler, "On dairying."

March 13, Indian Head, town hall, Angus Mackay, "Dairy cows and their feed." Mr. Motherwell, "Dairying."

March 15, Qu'Appelle Station, Immigration hall—Leo G. Bell, "Milk composition and elaboration." J. H. Fraser, "Mixed farming and dairying."

March 16, Regina, town hall—Arrangements not completed.

March 18, Prince Albert, town hall—W. Miller, "Breed of cattle best adapted for Saskatchewan district for beef and dairying purposes." J. C. Slater, "Breed of cattle best adapted for Saskatchewan district for beef and dairying purposes." John Klem, "On adaptability of the Saskatchewan for dairying purposes."

March 19, Lumsden—The hall not yet arranged.

March 21, Moose Jaw, town hall—F. W. Green, "My experience in dairying with twenty ranch cows." B. Fletcher, V.S., "The dairy cows and the disease she is heir to."

March 23 and 24, Maple Creek—Arrangements being made.

March 25, Calgary, town hall—S. L. Smith, proprietor of Crescent creamery, on "Dairying for profit." R. A. James, "The adaptability of the N. W. to the manufacture of cheese."

March 26, Wataskiwin—Arrangements not completed.

March 26, Edmonton—Arrangements not completed.

A quantity of the following dairy bulletins have been received from the department of Agriculture, Ottawa: Cheese Factories and Creameries; Milk for Cheese Factories; Milk for Creameries. Copies may be had by applying to the secretary treasurer, J. W. Jowett, Regina, who will be glad to mail them to anyone interested in dairying.

**WHEAT.**

**Commercial on Present Condition of the Wheat Market in Manitoba.**

Stormy weather which left country roads in bad condition, further checked the movement of wheat from first hands and there was very little doing in Manitoba country markets most of the week. Prices in Manitoba have of course been affected by the decline in other leading markets. On Monday a drop of 2c went into effect in Manitoba country markets, bringing the price to farmers, for No. 1 hard, down to 48c at 18 cent freight rate points, and again on Wednesday there was a further decline of 1c at country points. In March it is expected the farmers will begin to market their wheat freely and when that begins, the question will be where to store the wheat, as a lively movement would soon cause a blockade at many points. Prices now to Manitoba country points, on an 18c freight rate to Fort William are as follows:

No. 1 hard 47c, No. 2 hard 44c, No. 3 hard and No. 2 northern 38c, No. 1 frosted 33c, No. 2 frosted 25c, rejected 30c. Nineteen cent freight rate points lower, 20 and 21 cent rate points, 2c lower. At some points there is more or less variation from these prices, particularly for low grade stuff. There has been very little business doing in round lots. We quote No. 1 hard, about basis, Fort William, 61c, No. 2 hard, 58c.

## A ROUSING MEETING.

**The Literary and Debating Society Still Gaining in Favor and Membership.**

The regular meeting of this society was held last Friday evening, and if the large attendance accounts for any thing it is being well appreciated by the townspeople. The vocal numbers were well and feelingly rendered by Mesdames Chalmers and Rollo, the former giving "At The Ferry," and the latter "The Song My Mother Used to Sing," both of which were greatly appreciated by the audience. Mr. W. J. Nelson gave with his usual dramatic force, a recitation entitled "My Uncle," after which the discussion paper entitled, "The Venezuelan Question from an American View," was opened by Mr. John Green, whose logic and rhetoric on this point showed not only careful preparation but conviction of the views set forth. Mr. Seymour N. de P. Green brought forward the British side and presented an elaborate paper dealing with historical fact that, although of a necessity dry in itself, was listened to with great interest. Mr. Chalmers gave an address on "Phrenology," and promised at a later date to introduce "Hypnotism" with experiments, both of which show the great interest taken along these particular lines by him, and give a good insight into the occult science. The President's (Mr. C. A. W. Stunt) paper was without doubt the item of the evening's programme and dealt with the great Tulip craze of 1634 to 1637, which was opened by a short address on the changes produced by the climate of Holland on the Tulip after its importation from Persia. The paper contained a fund of interesting historical and botanical data, that showed by the way it was dealt with not only careful study, but great adaptability in presenting these facts before the public, and we hope that ere the season closes other horticultural papers may be given by this gentleman; as they will without doubt increase the desire of studying the various hidden beauties of nature, by the cultivation of many plants that were dear to us all in other parts. We must not forget the humorous paper by Mr. Jno. O. Thompson, on "His Experience of Farming, which helped greatly the success of the evening, and as a first appearance showed promise of good things to follow. Mr. Rez. A. McCall opened and closed the entertainment. He is ever welcome as one of the leading musical men of the town of which also we have too few.

Next Friday, March 6th, there will be a debate on the line of Imperial Federation vs. Annexation, also there will be a high class musical programme. Come everybody, there is still a little room for visitors.

## Irrigation Number.

The Irrigation Number, published a week ago by the Calgary Herald, is a highly creditable production. It furnishes a fund of interesting matter relating to that most important work. During the past three years 300 miles of ditches have been constructed in Alberta, capable of irrigating 140,000 acres. If a workable process of irrigation could be discovered for Assiniboia, crop failures would be very rare, provided it were not too extensive, and our vacant lands would soon be peopled.

**Curling.**

Owing to the soft condition of the ice during the past week there has been very little curling engaged in since our last report. However, the weather having got back to its normal state again, about zero, it is expected that the exercise will be resumed with as much interest as ever. Following is the result of play:

**MARRIED VS. SINGLE.**

Hitchcock 9 Ferguson 5  
Baker 11 Lang 18

Hitchcock and Lang played off, when Lang's rink of single men proved superior.

On the 22nd Baker made 11 points against Bunnell's 5, and on the other side Ferguson beat Gas by 14 to 6.

A pretty fair match was played on the 24th inst. between rinks skipped by Milestone, of Moose Jaw, and Wait, of Qu'Appelle. The score made was 12 to 7 in favor of Wait.

The same evening McDonald, of Winnipeg, and Warner from Indian Head, played a match, each skipping a rink. Score 8 to 2 in favor of McDonald.

Later Milestone and Wait played another match when Milestone won. Score 8 to 7.

## LIBERALS STIRRING.

**Meeting of Regina Reformers to Choose a Representative To Contest West Assiniboia.**

A meeting of the Regina Reform Association was held on Tuesday last to consider what steps should be taken in view of the approaching dissolution of Parliament. Mr. J. A. Kerr, the President, was in the chair, and stated that Mr. Hitchcock, of Moose Jaw, who was nominated at the convention a year ago, positively declined, for business reasons, to be put in nomination. Mr. J. H. Ross, M. L. A., attended the meeting as representative with full powers from the Moose Jaw Association. A long discussion took place as to whether a Liberal candidate should be brought out, the general impression being that the present was a favorable opportunity for the Reformers to make a good and perhaps a successful fight. Ultimately on the motion of Mr. T. C. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Wm. Henderson, it was decided unanimously that the meeting approve of contesting the constituency, a candidate to be selected by convention in the usual way.

The following resolution, proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. T. C. Johnston, and supported in a telling speech by Mr. J. H. Ross, was enthusiastically carried and ordered to be telegraphed to Mr. Laurier:—

"That the Regina Reform Association expresses its unabated confidence in the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier as leader of the Liberals of Canada; assures him of its earnest support in the stand he and his colleagues are taking in behalf of Provincial Autonomy, Tariff Reform, and all questions affecting the good government of the Dominion; and this Association feels confident of victory for him and our party as well in parliament as at the coming elections."

Signed on behalf of the Association. REGINALD RIMMER, Secretary. J. A. KERR, President.

## Royal Templars.

On Tuesday night last Russell Hall was well filled with the royal degree members of this order. Select Councilor Nelson occupied the chair and all other officers were in their places. Bismark McLeod was initiated into the Royal degree. H. V. Bullyea, M. L. A., for Qu'Appelle, was admitted by transfer into this Degree.

Reports were presented showing that the first Silver Medal Contest, was a success both financially and otherwise. Five dollars were voted to the Templars as the Council's contribution to the Medal Fund.

The second contest was fixed for the tenth of March next. Ten contestants are now being trained by Mr. Nelson, the local superintendent. The following are the names of the contestants: Harry Neeland, Nellie Haigh, Ben. Ostrander, Maud Rollo, Ernest Drummond, Nelson Brown, Lulu Glenn, Boyd Simpson, Willie McLean, John Rollo. Messrs R. A. McCall and Joel Bate, and Misses N. McDonald, D. Battell, R. White and others were appointed a committee to arrange the vocal and instrumental part of the programme.

Select Councilor Nelson, and delegates Timmins, Mitchell and Mrs. E. A. Barber, in connection with the following programme, gave the local lodge a resume of the work done by the Grand Council at Medicine Hat.

The Templars are about to individually subscribe to the funds of the Hat Hospital. The opinion is general among them that this excellent institution ought to receive financial aid from the Templar order.

The Council closed with the following programme: Organ solo, R. A. McCall; reading, E. Colpitts; report, W. J. Nelson; violin solo, B. McLeod; report, R. W. Timmins; reading, Miss J. Haigh; report, W. N. Mitchell; song, John Burns; report, E. A. Barber; reading, W. A. Snow; instrumental duet, R. A. McCall and B. McLeod.

**Liberality of the C. P. R.**

The following circular has been issued to Canadian Pacific Railway agents throughout Manitoba and the Territories: Notice to agents.—The company will transport seed wheat, oats and barley, between stations from Whitehead westward to Calgary, inclusive of branch lines in Manitoba and the Territories, from the 1st of March to the 10th of May, 1896, at one-half tariff rates; under the terms and conditions of Circular E. 776, of February 15th, 1895.

Samples of seed grain prepared by the Dominion grain inspector at Winnipeg for the guidance of agents, will be distributed to agents, and only seed grain equal in quality to the samples, will be carried at the reduced rate.



## HUNTING FOR DIAMONDS.

### LIFE OF THE NEGRO DIGGERS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Some of Their Tricks to Puffer Jewels—Undergo a Physical Examination Every Day, and Their Clothes are Inspected Under a Microscope.

Kimberley, South Africa, is the centre of the world's greatest diamond-producing region. In the country roundabout you will see thousands of black-skinned natives searching in mother earth and along the river beds for the precious brilliants. They have forsown the spear and the bow of savagery for the hunt of the white man's sparkling gems. Their unerring eye locates the shining beauties where they lay imbedded in the soil. They handle in a year, all of them, thousands of diamonds, any one of which would make them rich for life.

They steal these African jewel-finders, and practice all their native cunning to secrete the gems and make off with them. A rich jewel has even been found in a black man's ear hidden out of sight. They have been known to hide them in their thick locks, to hide them in their mouth, in the nostrils, and between the toes. They have acquired the white man's passion for the gleaming stones.

In the soil, alluvial soil of the River Vaal, which runs down from the mountains of Draken in South Africa, the diamond-hunters are at work. Wherever the earth has a structure that quite confounds the geologists, there the jewels are found in the greatest abundance.

Whence the radiant diamond of Africa comes before it reaches the River Vaal has not yet been determined. Tracing the stream to its sources hundreds of purling streams are found that drip down the steep declivities and gather in a lake below. Filled to overflowing, this lake surges over its rugged barriers, and descends with a deafening roar into the valley below. With the fall of sparkling water descends the brut diamond—the diamond in the rough; and with it comes fragments of every kind of stone. Perhaps the gems have their origin in the mountains of Draken, perhaps in the mysterious and seemingly never ending promontories to the north.

THE DIAMOND SYNDICATE.

While the wild and expectant eyes of the negro are ever intent upon the murky waters of the Vaal, there are other eyes, no less attentive, which note every movement of the savage. These eyes belong to the owners of the territory or their agents; for the natives are mere employees, who work for so much per week. There is in London a corporation known as the London Rough Diamond Syndicate. They control the diamond country and the black-skinned workers are their employees.

With the continual shifting of the course of the river, the operations of the diamond diggers vary. Twenty-five years ago, when the first stone of twenty-two carats was found, the Vaal was flowing a mile to the westward of its present position. Now deep mines are sunk under the former bed, and men, some of whom will never again see the light of day, are noisily working almost a thousand feet below the surface.

The gems now found in the river are small; and those found nearest the surface are inferior in size to those found at a greater depth—which argues that crystallization becomes more perfect with the lapse of time, and perhaps is favored by contact with the dry soil. Certain it is that most of the enormous outlay of money which keeps the industry of South Africa in operation is invested in the mines.

Of these the most prominent are the Kimberley, situated 720 miles from Cape Town. The altitude is over 6,000 feet above sea level. The mines are of various kinds, relative to the Vaal, is north. They are in the Province of Griqualand, which in 1871 was declared English territory.

WHERE THE GEMS LAY.

In the old times when the twenty-two-carat diamond created such a sensation at the International Exposition of Paris, Hollanders were in possession of the land now occupied by the Kimberley mines. The land was known as Dutoit's Farm originally, but at the time of the eventful discovery it passed into the hands of a person who named the old de Beers. It derived its present name from the syndicate which bought it up at a venture, and which has since grown rich.

A test of the soil showed that the diamond fields lay in circles about 8,000 feet in diameter. The crust consisted of hard rock in which diamonds were imbedded in small quantities. Beneath the rock lay a bed of yellow earth forty feet deep, and in this large diamonds were found, many with a weight of ten and several weighing twenty carats. The stones were as pure as a mountain rivulet, and so large that any flaws could be cleaved out in a way to preserve a size exceeding any of those found in the Brazilian mines, which were then supplying the world.

A layer of greenish earth, six feet deep in some places and twenty feet in others, was found beneath the yellow. This was equally productive. Then came the blue soil, now the only kind that is worked. The blue soil, in fact, this blue earth seems inexhaustible. The yield has been almost uniform during the last ten years, and although the diamond diggers have gone more than 800 feet below the surface of the ground they have struck no other color since leaving the green.

THE NEGRO DIGGERS.

The thousands of savages who are skilled in the work of recognizing diamonds when they see them, are all under a contract which they well understand. It means that they must sacrifice months, and in some instances years of their lives in the industry. A depth of 800 feet has been reached in one of the shafts at Kimberley. Men work with drills at the bottom. The mines are closed in by high fences, and the employees are not allowed to leave until their contracts have expired.

Although these natives are intrusted with thousands of dollars worth of diamonds every day, such a strict watch is kept on them that it is almost impossibility for them to steal; though in times past pilferings were carried on

In many ways. Men were sometimes discovered in the act of leaving the shops with diamonds stuffed in their hair. To prevent this they are now obliged to have their heads cropped closely, so that their combs do not catch. They shall not leave the inclosure until the end of stated periods, and shall be thoroughly searched before they leave the stands at which they work.

The searching is carried on by what is known as the searching bureau. It is the duty of the officers of this bureau to strip every man of the pelt each evening. All have their ears washed; they are probed in the nostrils and between the toes, and each one must submit to the unpleasant effects of a purgative—because, in many instances, it was reported that diamonds were concealed and stolen by the device of swallowing them. The shoes, the clothing and the hats of the aborigines are scrutinized with a microscope, and any diamond dust which may have settled on them is shaken out.

Once it was found that an employee had hidden a precious stone in an incision in his leg over which he had plastered a dressing resembling his dark skin. Since that occurrence sound hammer has been brought into use, with which the bodies of the workers are gently tapped every day. If a man takes a diamond in any way he is most sure to be found out. In the first place there is the foreman in the mine and the river's edge. He goes everything that passes in the mine he watches the loading into the iron wagons of the blue soil which contains the diamonds. He then accompanies it to the surface, leaving others in charge below, and there turns it over to other negroes, who are likewise under the strictest surveillance.

SCOTTING THE ROUGH STONES.

This blue soil is at first very hard; but when exposed to the air for a few nights it becomes comparatively soft. It is then taken to the sorting-house, where it is placed in vats containing water and a revolving wheel to loosen it up. The sediment in all that is of value to the miner. In it the rough diamonds are mixed with common stones. Cap rules, which are of much value—agate, jasper, calcite. These must be selected according to their value, and the natives are employed to do the work. Whether through intuition or otherwise, they soon learn the business, and no experts can more quickly tell you the worth of a stone.

While the natives are going on there is present one or more of the foremen or guards, well armed and ceaselessly watching, prepared to fire in case of a disturbance. But the Africans are very well satisfied. They earn from twelve to fifteen dollars per week, and are able to live well on it. They are also able to gamble.

The hard rock which has to be cut through in the mines is bored with "wags," a species of stone of the nature of the diamond, but of inferior crystallization. This is harder than any substance except the diamond. It is placed on the ends of hand drills with hard cement. It is cut through the stubborn rocks. In many instances, after numerous drill holes have been made, the layers of stone come out in one piece, and it is necessary to use dynamite.

The African mine-owners are patrons of the London Rough Diamond Syndicate, and the syndicate controls the market of the world.

The yellow stone, so common and so much despised by judges of the high grade, seldom sees the light of America, because it is seldom asked for.

The London syndicate has now a contract price with African mines at the rate of 20 shillings per carat for stones of rough. The price to American buyers, who purchase mainly through agents, is regulated by the syndicate, and varies from \$12 to \$500 per carat.

ODD AND INTERESTING.

An Arizona prison has an extensive apary, which is under the charge of the inmates. A single hole is said to have produced 200 pounds of honey last year, and it is expected that the industry will prove exceedingly profitable.

The huge Bruce telescope started Saturday from the Harvard observatory on its long and hazardous journey to the observation station in Arequipa, Peru, and will arrive in a few days. It is the largest and most perfect telescope, the largest and most perfect instrument of the kind ever constructed.

Jean Francois Blondin, the famous rope-walker, who crossed the Niagara Falls on a rope, carried a man on his back, has quite recently married again. The last week of November the wedding occurred at London, the aged rope-walker, the bride was a brunette. Blondin is well off, and lives in a pretty country house, which he calls the "Niagara house."

A peculiar incident occurred in New York a recent Sunday. While a policeman of that city was trying to see what was going on in a "suspect" saloon he noticed his hands; he noticed a stick in the saloon, and when he turned on the faucet he was surprised to find that he was washing his hands in beer. The keeper of the saloon, was, of course, arrested.

Seventy-six years is a good age for a schooner. The Julia Ann, of Winter Harbor, Me., has been in active service for that period, and is said by her captain to be the best schooner in the world. The insurance companies back up the captain's statement, too. In her long life the schooner has sailed over 1,000,000 miles, and has never been lost, and is well known in every harbor on the Maine coast.

London is to have another Oriental visitor, the Nizam of Hyderabad. He rules fifteen million subjects, and one hundred thousand miles of territory. His highness, Asaf Jah, is a man of small stature, very reserved, but most hospitable to all Europeans who visit Hyderabad. He entertained the late Duke of Clarence with great magnificence six years ago. He is a strict Mohammedan, and about one-tenth of the population of his territory belong to that faith.

How much brighter and more gay the English who have eaten "big" in Paris than the English who have eaten "big" in London. They have contributed towards the consumption of 389,975 horses, 105,543 donkeys, and 946 mules. The consumption of the luxuries has not steadily but surely, and it seems that they now figure in the production of sausages (which will surprise no one), and also in salad oils (which will surprise many).

A Worse Calamity.

Old Gent—Young man, I have got rumors that you intend to elope with my daughter to-night.

Young Man (confused)—Sir, I—

Old Gent—Hold on, now, don't get rattled, or I'll lose confidence in your spunk and put a stop to it.

About 40,000,000 pounds of prunes were produced in the Santa Clara valley, California, this year.

That clinkers may be removed from

## THE HOME.

### Housewives Should Remember.

That impure water may be rendered pure by filtering through charcoal.

That brooms should be hung in a cellarway to be kept soft and pliant.

That to wrap cutlery in coarse brown paper will keep it from rusting.

That lemons are improved by keeping in cold water until needed for use.

That a pan of hot water in an oven prevents the contents from scorching.

That all corks should be washed thoroughly dried and kept for any future call.

That a spoonful of grated horseradish will keep a pan of milk sweet for days.

That bouilli is not a soup, but is the beef which has been boiled in making broth.

That roaches and creeping things are best destroyed by the use of hot alum water.

That ink spots on clothing may be removed by the use of spirits of turpentine.

That an old newspaper cleans a looking-glass more effectually than linen or chamois.

That herbs should be gathered when beginning to blossom and be kept in paper sacks.

That kerosene oil will make tin tea kettles as bright as new. Rub with a wooden rag.

That the fibre of a baked apple will cook evenly when the core is removed before cooking.

That a spoonful of vinegar put into the water in which meat or fowl is boiled makes them tender.

That windows may be kept free from ice by rubbing the glass with a sponge dipped in alcohol.

That most "instantaneous" chocolates are greatly improved by being brought to the boiling point.

That a paste of crude potash and whitening brushed over a grease spot on marble will remove the stain.

That furniture may be relieved of ink stains by applying a solution of nitre and water with a brush.

That broiled young turkey should be thoroughly done through, and that it is almost equal to chicken partridge.

That if grease spots appear on the wall paper they may be eradicated with a piece of blotting paper and a hot flat-iron.

That a papered wall may be cleaned and freshened by rubbing down with bread, or by applying cornmeal with a cloth.

That oilcloths are made much more durable by applying a coat of linseed oil, and by rubbing with a cloth.

That the taste of fish may be effectually removed from knives and forks by placing them with fresh orange or lemon.

That silverware may be kept bright by the use of water in which potatoes have been boiled. Kept bottled for the purpose.

That a sponge may be cleaned by rubbing half a fresh lemon thoroughly into it and rinsing several times in lukewarm water.

That to build a coal fire successfully small coal should first be laid on the paper and kindling wood and large coal placed on top.

That if the refrigerator is not in use during the winter it should be given three or four good scaldings and scrubbing during the season.

That every scrap of tissue paper that comes into the house should be saved for wiping looking-glasses. It gives a peculiar lustre to the glass.

That the true economy can only be attained by preparing such foods as contain the requisite proportions of nitrates, carbonates, and phosphates.

That oyster shells should be washed and kept on hand, as two or three boiled in the teakettle once a week will prevent the formation of iron rust.

That when a baked potato is done it should be wrapped in a towel and pressed until it bursts open. The potato will always be mealy in this way.

That hard water may be rendered soft and rival distilled water by dropping a teaspoonful of soda into the kettle. The impurities will adhere to the bottle.

That the whites of two eggs beaten to a froth may be eaten by a person with delicate stomach just before retiring. The yolks may be easily digested.

That in long spells of damp weather the jellies should be inspected, as a very little dampness in the place in which the jellies are kept will often spoil them.

That the woman who goes to cooking lectures and continually quotes the lecturer in warning her family not to do this and that article makes herself disliked.

That black berry cordial, thick with spices, is far better as a home remedy than the best brandy. It is a good remedy to relieve an attack of cramps caused by indigestion.

That all worn out cotton garments should be washed and cut up into convenient pieces for use in the kitchen or about the kitchen. Old worn flannels make good kitchen floor rags.

That all the ashes made by the fires in the house should be sprinkled, and rubbed the best way to a bowl and used in the kitchen range, especially when a slow fire is wanted.

That when a filter is introduced into the household it is a duty to see that the water is always used, and not the water from the faucet, in tea and coffee as well as for cooking and drinking purposes.

That to less a coal fire press it from the top so as to make the mass more compact, giving less room for air. To revive it lay on small pieces tenderly the coal, and pieces of coal when needed to replenish.

That only the very best olive oil should be used for frying and cooking. According to a recent cooking lecture, the oil should be kept in a tin can and kept for use again. If it has been scorched it must be thrown away.

That in preparing bits of stale bread for breadings, croquettes, and cutlets the best way to use it is to dry and crushed crumbs through a sieve, put the finest into a jar, and keep the rest for stuffing and baking macaroni.

That fresh milk, coming from healthy well-fed cows and kept in clean vessels is always neutral, that is, when tried with red or blue litmus paper, would leave both unchanged. Any milk which renders the red litmus paper should be rejected.

That clinkers may be removed from

grates and ranges by throwing half a dozen oyster shells into the fire when the coal is aglow, and covering them with fresh coal. The clinkers become soft by this process and are easily disposed of.

The body of Edgar Pratt, said to be the most completely ossified man in the world, has been stolen from the grave at Wichita, Kas. A medical society of that place has offered a reward of \$1,000 a year while he lived and his widow \$5,000 at his death if he would consent to give his body to the society after death, which was refused.

The Central Labour Union at Cleveland, O., have been granted a temporary injunction restraining County Treasurer Hubbard from collecting the tax levied for the construction of the big central armory, on which work has been going on for over a year. Bonds to the amount of \$225,000 have already been sold, and the money spent on the structure.

A newspaper is soon to be published away upon the edge of the Arctic circle, in Circle City, the new mining town of Alaska. Up to now people on the Yukon have had to depend for their news on their neighbors, the nearest newspaper office being many hundred miles away. The paper is to be a weekly, and the printing plant is to be shipped in shortly.

To prevent further crossing accidents between cable and trolley cars in Chicago, through misunderstandings among the employees of the roads, an agreement has been reached between the Western and North Division Street Railway Companies and the Chicago City Railway Company, giving cable cars precedence over trolley cars at crossings when the two trains arrive at the same time.

THE 1837-1838 REBELLION.

Interesting Account of the Fighting From an Old Newspaper—Marine and Pirate Stories—Warra for the Queen.

Among the many rare and interesting documents which have come into the possession of the Toronto Public Library is a copy of an extra edition of the Palladium newspaper of Toronto, dated Thursday evening, March 3rd, 1838. There is but a single sheet, printed only on one side, and the reading matter is confined entirely to reports of the rebellion of 1837-8. One account in particular is strikingly interesting and also somewhat amusing. It would be almost impossible to reproduce the style as to appearance of the reading matter or the variety of the type used, but the particular account referred to reads word for word as follows, capitals and punctuation marks being given as in the original:—"Great and glorious news. The Cause of the Pirates against Canada is utterly hopeless. Both from the East and from the West, we have received well authenticated news, that the pirates are being driven to sea, and are being fully relied upon, and which is also important and gratifying."

"After being driven to sea with disgrace—from Fighting Island, in Detroit, they re-assembled, at Point au Pelee Island, on Lake Erie, at which place they have suffered such a defeat as renders it improbable that they can ever again repeat their infamous and desolating attempt in that quarter."

This glorious result was achieved under the immediate orders and command of Colonel the Honourable John Maitland of the 32nd regiment, commanding the British forces in the West Indies, and the fruits of this brilliant affair were:—A large Tri-coloured flag having upon it Two Stars and the words "Liberty and Justice for all American muskets."—A quantity of ammunition and arms, &c., &c.—Colonel Bradley, Major Houdouin, and Captain Van Rensselaer, McKoon, with a great number of inferior persons, on the part of the Pirates, were killed.—Their wounded must have been numerous, for besides the great number that were left on the field, they carried off no less than forty sleighs, filled with their wounded, which were sent to the hospital in Africa, like a river, as far as could be seen with the naked eye. Our loss was quite trifling, though fighting under many disadvantages, and against prodigious odds, as to numbers. The enemy being more than six to one against us.—It is a fact that about 500 of these rascals were brought into the charge of 90 regulars under Captain Brown.

"General Sutherland and Captain Spencer, his aide-de-camp, were captured by the pirates, and the latter returned to Amherstburg on the ice, at the distance of about a mile and a half from our shores—they were in a boat, and the pirates were in a boat, the highest honor upon that distinguished gentleman."

"In addition to the above most gratifying intelligence from the West, the canals from the best authority have instead of Lower Canada being invaded by six or seven thousand brigands from the United States, as stated in a letter received in town last week, the case is simply this, that about five or six hundred of the rascals did enter that Province, from Vermont on the 27th ultimo. But they only remained there twenty-four hours, and on their return to the States were disarmed by Brigadier C. N. Wool of the United States Army."

"Hurra for the Queen."

MOON ALWAYS FULL.

A well-known scientist was walking along a London street when he came across an itinerant astronomer, who was inviting the passersby to gaze through his telescope at the moon at a half penny a time. The scientist in London was speculative enough to venture a half penny, and on applying his eye to the instrument was astonished to see a beautiful picture of a full moon, although at the time the moon was only in her second quarter. Puzzled by the circumstance, he examined the instrument, and found that it was not a telescope at all, but simply a tube with a hole in the end, and a piece of white, and a transparent photograph of a full moon, with a light behind it, at the other end. On the scientist asking the itinerant astronomer to show him the public, the man simply remarked:—"It's all right, sir. People like a lot for their money nowadays. I used to have a proper telescope once. I turned it up for this after an Irishman pitched into me for showing him only 'arf a moon. This way pays better and gives more satisfaction."

COMPARATIVE MERITS.

They were talking about their respective wives, and Jenkins said:

"My wife has a great talent for being orderly; she keeps everything in its place."

"That's nothing to what my wife does. She keeps everything in its place."

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General Agent,  
C.P.R. Offices, Winnipeg.



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Sundays—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. T. G. McLeod.  
Services—Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.C.E. at 7:30; Wednesday, Prayer Meetings, 7:30.  
Everybody welcome.

**METHODIST CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly services—Sundays, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. C. E. K. Moody evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

**CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.**  
(ANGLO-SCOT.)  
Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sundays—Sundays, Holy Eucharist 8:30 and 11 a.m.; Matins at 11; Sunday School and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evensong at 7. Special services Saturdays 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.  
All seats free and everybody invited and welcome.

### Excuse Me.

These words she used to say,  
To me quite fifty times a day,  
Oh, please excuse me,  
If ever she passed by me,  
Or got into my way.  
She'd say, excuse me,  
If she was waiting on the table,  
And giving me some tea.  
Or stepped upon my toe,  
As lightly as could be,  
She'd mutter—"I was her habit,  
As you could plainly see."  
Oh, please excuse me.  
She made me feel nervous  
Every time that she did say,  
Oh, please excuse me,  
I couldn't eat my meals,  
I had to run away with  
Please excuse me.  
I was really very nervous,  
And getting thin, I think,  
I couldn't eat a meal, and  
When I took to drink,  
I heard a muttering whisper  
That caused my heart to sink,  
"Twice please excuse me."  
Just once, and then I fainted,  
I to her these words replied,  
Oh, pray excuse me.  
She knew this year was leap year,  
So she came to me and signed,  
Oh, please excuse me.  
Then she got a little farther,  
For she said, Oh, do be mine!  
Just go and get the parson,  
And forever I'll be thine.  
Then she was the words I muttered,  
As in haste I fled decaying,  
Oh, pray excuse me.  
—HALL.

### Bohannan Holdings.

The unusual fine weather and the appearance of the snow seem to have brought out a number of our shills.

A large number of friends gathered at the residence of Mr. James Campbell, on Tuesday evening last as a surprise party to celebrate Mrs. Campbell's birthday. The evening was greatly enjoyed by the usual sport and pastime—dancing. It was kept up until the wee sma' hours of the morning, when the party broke up with three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

We understand that sometime in the near future a debate is to be held at this place. The Rev. Mr. Ferrier is expected to occupy the pulpit next Sunday when the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

Our worthy board of trustees have again secured the service of Mr. John Green for the coming year. It is expected that the school will be opened about the first of March, wind and weather permitting.

Mr. E. N. Aopkins, president of the Dayman's Association, expects to start on an extended trip throughout the Territories about March 7th.

### Stony Beach.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

STONEY BEACH, Feb. 24, 1896.—The weather is warm and the snow is disappearing; in consequence the farmers are getting ready for seeding.

Mr. Andrew Hagerty had the misfortune to lose one of his choice cows last Tuesday.

The P. of L. Lodge of this settlement held their regular meeting this week. All the members were present and one new member was added to the roll. Much important business was transacted.

Miss Etta Porter is visiting acquaintances in Moose Jaw.

One of our venturesome young men, who dwells on the south side of the lake, had a narrow escape from being frozen a few days ago. In the course of the evening he had saddled old Fanny and rode across the lake to the north side, where one of the fair sex dwells, and as he was very busily engaged taking to the handsome young lass he did not notice the storm as it was approaching, and stayed a little too long for his own good. However, he at last took his leave of the fair maid and started for home, but he had not travelled long when old Fanny took the wrong direction and landed his rider in the Moose Jaw creek. It was not till this time that the rider found out where he was. He started in the direction of home, when to his surprise old Fanny halted at a school house some miles from home. He journeyed a little further and struck a stable belonging to a farmer at Fairview. He took shelter in it and continued keep peeping out of a crack for the first sign of day that he might start for home and reach there unnoticed by anybody; but such was not the case, he was seen all the same. His eyes were quite sore from looking through the small crack in the door.

### Explanation of Deficit.

An interesting statement in connection with the Territorial Exhibition has been forwarded to the Dominion Government, and which we publish as follows:

SIR,—The undersigned, upon behalf of the advisory board, and reference committee of the North-West Territorial exhibition, would respectfully ask you and your colleagues to consider the following circumstances connected with the fair. In 1894 it was decided to hold a Territorial exhibition at Regina, the capital of the Territories, the Dominion government having asked parliament to grant \$25,000. The organization was completed in January, but consequent upon sectional jealousy much antagonism was encountered; the agricultural societies being anxious to have the exhibition during September or October instead of commencing on the 27th of June. This was found impossible for many reasons. 1st, it was questionable whether the Canadian Pacific Railway would be prepared to guarantee free transportation of exhibits at a later date, the fear being that if the harvest was bountiful, and the cattle trade brisk, cars could not be spared in sufficient numbers, while at the same time all the fall fairs took place in the east creating a demand for rolling stock. 2nd, that should the crops be good farmers should be unable to leave the harvest fields and threshing. 3rd, that as Regina had no accommodation except for a limited number of people, should there be an overflow attending in cold weather it would be impossible to house the visitors, and canvas being necessary few would be prepared to utilize it. The result proved that the committee wisely as the harvest was large, the cattle trade immense, and the visitors to the exhibition so numerous.

Considering the sparsely settled country—that several squares of tents had to be arranged. The committee in the next place had to duplicate sweep stake prizes, so as to give Manitoba and the Territories alternate prizes, it being found that otherwise the agricultural societies would not co-operate as earnestly as was desirable on so important an occasion, the design being to show that both provinces could do. At a general meeting of committee it was decided to offer free fodder for all classes of cattle and stock exhibited. The result was that just prior to the exhibition over four thousand more entries came in than was expected, over 200 freight cars conveying the exhibits. This necessitated doubling the accommodation, building corrals, erecting box stalls for horses, pens and cattle sheds, together with many other structures, besides providing wells, windmills, and for the time being hauling water a distance of one mile and a half, it being found that the entries reached 7,794, or more than double those at Winnipeg the week before, where, after many years, the association had been able to erect buildings and stabling to the value of \$70,000. For your information the committee gives the full number of entries:

Horses	505
Cattle	712
Sheep	557
Swine	373
Poultry	1,097
Rabbits	32
Dairy products	684
Field grains, etc.	400
Roots and vegetables	1,319
Plants and flowers	370
Canary birds	14
Bees and honey	7
Manufactures, Manitoba and N.W.T.	122
Fruits, preserves, etc.	154
Leather and leather work	27
Preserved meats and fish	8
Ladies' work	774
Fine arts	334
Natural history	64
School work	246
Indian products	85

Total, 7,794.  
As compared with other old established exhibitions the following figures will at once convey to your mind some idea of the emergency which such a volume of exhibits created:

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
Regina	505	712	557	373
Winnipeg	251	333	289	141
Montreal	82	903	261	372
Ottawa	245	408	201	112
Toronto	—	720	487	435

It other words the entries more than doubled Winnipeg, exceeded Montreal and Ottawa, and in cattle, sheep and swine equalled the great central agricultural show of Ontario, the Toronto exhibition. It would be superfluous to call your attention to the fact of Montreal and Toronto having immense populations; Ottawa, nearly 50,000, and Winnipeg 38,000, the exhibitions having been established in those places for many years. Regina has a population of about 1,600, while the vast differences between various points only permitted a limited number of agriculturists to attend the exhibition. The vast number of entries naturally swelled the list of successful competitors, general prizes to the amount of \$16,258.77 being awarded, and all paid except a few disputed ones, the total of these not exceeding \$150, or thereabouts. Added to this extra buildings, tents, freight camp-beds, wells, employees became absolutely necessary—men working

double time—otherwise the exhibition would have proved an utter failure. All the stables in the neighborhood were leased, special freight cars secured to carry tents and other grave responsibilities assumed, rather than have thousands of entries destroyed by the sun, and hundreds of people forced to remain exposed at night, without means of anything approaching accommodation. The committee of the Territorial Exhibition were thus confronted by insuperable difficulties. They were obliged to sanction a large number of unanticipated expenditures including about \$4,000 for buildings, \$1,300 for tents, \$500 for wells and piping, \$871 for freight and extra judges' expenses and railway fares for various people connected with the different attractions and management \$963. An additional \$1,700 was incurred for cots and sleeping arrangements, and about \$800 for extra stabling, while the attendants and extra employees increased \$1,000. The following is a summary of estimated increase entirely unanticipated:

Buildings	\$4,000
Tents	1,300
Wells	500
Freight	871
Railway tickets, C.P.R.	963
Cots and attendants	1,700
Stabling	800
Extra employees and caretakers	1,000
Total	\$10,000

A number of smaller items are not included in this statement, and the committee would further respectfully request that you take into consideration the fact that the amount paid for prize money (consequent upon the immense number of entries) far exceeded any anticipated liability, being \$6,000 more than was paid at Winnipeg. The gate receipts, including special privileges, amounted to \$9,067.70; entry fees \$1,284, a total of \$4,351.70, while the receipts from booths, advertising and space in buildings, dining hall, etc., amounting to about \$1,200, did not meet the cost of employees, attendants and incidental expenses.

The advisory board and reference committee is in a position to say that no public money was expended for any other purpose than the legitimate demands and requirements of the Territorial Exhibition. They say this because some interested parties, who were either prevented from making excessive charges, or whose accounts were thrown out, have assiduously endeavored to create the impression that extravagance marked the management. The committee can further state that throughout the North-West Territories that but one impression prevails amongst men really interested in the progress of this country, and that a general feeling that the exhibition did more to bring the people together, to encourage diversified farming, and to give an impetus to the cattle trade than any other conceivable plan that might have been adopted. In view of all these circumstances the committee would ask that they be placed in a position to settle outstanding accounts, and that, should your government consent, a departmental official be appointed to act with the committee in finally closing the accounts.

Upon behalf of the committee,  
(Sgd.) AGNES McKAY,  
Chairman, Canadian Territorial Exhibition.

### Fully Armed.

A good story is told of a young recruit who enlisted in a regiment now stationed at Aldershot. One day he was on guard duty, and was slowly stepping up and down when an officer approached. After the usual salute the officer said:

"Let me see your rifle."  
The recruit handed over his rifle and a pleased expression stole over his face. As the officer received the weapon he said in a tone of deepest disgust:

"You're a fine soldier! You've given up your rifle, and now what are you going to do?"

The young fellow turned pale, and putting his hand in his pocket drew out a big knife, and preparing for business, said, in a tone that could not be misunderstood:

"G' me that rifle, or I'll bore a hole through you in a minute."

The officer instantly decided not to play any further with the recruit and the rifle was promptly surrendered.

### Postal Statistics.

In the annual report of the Post Master General, which is just out we notice that Moose Jaw comes fourth in the matter of post office saving banks, with Medicine Hat in the lead:

	Revenue.	Salary.
Calgary	\$10,749.84	\$2,710.00
Regina	7,886.02	2,115.00
Edmonton	3,488.18	1,090.00
Moosomin	3,227.89	980.00
Lethbridge	2,336.53	830.00
Moose Jaw	2,237.59	745.00
Medicine Hat	1,830.48	500.00
Maple Creek	1,289.55	420.00

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## PATENTS

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## EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



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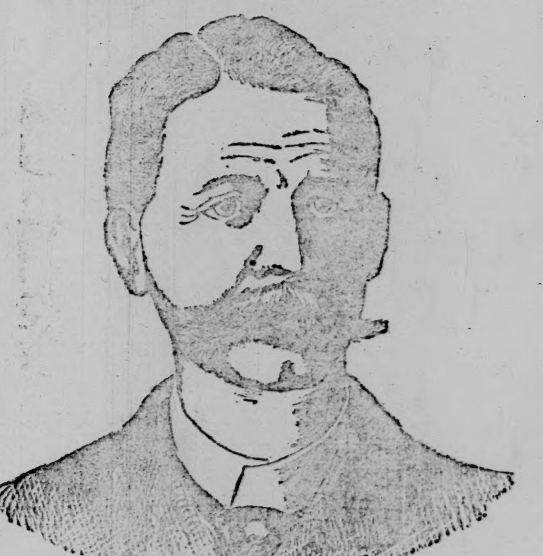
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## EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT REUBEN E. TRUAX



Hon. Reuben E. Truax, one of Canada's ablest thinkers and statesmen, a man so highly esteemed by the people of his district that he was honored with a seat in Parliament, kindly furnishes us for publication the following statement, which will be most welcome to the public, inasmuch as it is one in which all will place implicit confidence. Mr. Truax says:

"I have been for about ten years very much troubled with Indigestion and Dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try the Great South American Nerve Tonic. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from Indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow-sufferers from the disease to give South American Nerve an immediate trial. It will cure you."

"REUBEN E. TRUAX, 'Walkerton, Ont.' It has lately been discovered that certain Nerve Centres, located near Richmond, Indiana, writes: 'I have used South American Nerve in my family and presented it in my practice. It is a most excellent supply the stomach with the necessary nerve force to properly digest the food. When these Nerve Centres are in any way deranged the supply of nerve force is at once diminished, and as a result the food taken into the stomach is only partially digested, and Chronic Indigestion and Dyspepsia soon make their appearance. South American Nerve is so prepared that it acts directly on the nerves. It will absolutely cure every case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and is an absolute specific for all nervous diseases and ailments. It usually gives relief in one day. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle-aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nerve is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses."

Dr. W. Washburn, of New Richmond, Indiana, writes: 'I have used South American Nerve in my family and presented it in my practice. It is a most excellent supply the stomach with the necessary nerve force to properly digest the food. When these Nerve Centres are in any way deranged the supply of nerve force is at once diminished, and as a result the food taken into the stomach is only partially digested, and Chronic Indigestion and Dyspepsia soon make their appearance. South American Nerve is so prepared that it acts directly on the nerves. It will absolutely cure every case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and is an absolute specific for all nervous diseases and ailments. It usually gives relief in one day. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle-aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nerve is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses."

For Sale by W. W. BOLE, Moose Jaw, N.W.T.



# MY DARLINGS RANDOM.

## CHAPTER I.—(Continued.)

When at last the rain ceased and his daughter and little Fritz had gone away, the old man went up to resume his watch. At first he observed nothing unusual. After sitting a while, he thought he noticed cold air descending on his head. He rose, and, to his horror, found the trap-door in the roof open. In rushing to give the alarm he stumbled against Aubyn's camera, and knocked it down, so that it lay completely covered in its own black cloth.

In a few minutes lights were brought, and the extent of the robbery was ascertained. The police were summoned, and the search was made. But the thief was not found, nor the slightest clue to him. For a little while the police searched the eyes of the police were fixed with something more than curiosity on Walter Aubyn, the young Englishman, who had got down to the cellar, and because of whom the crown had been taken out of its cage of ordinary safe keeping. But next morning Aubyn, having been told of the robbery, to the jewel-tower and asked that he might have his camera back.

As may be supposed, the people about the tower were no good humors, and did not regard Aubyn or his request with much favour. But they had nothing to say against him; and it had been a long time since he had spent the night before with the family of the Chancellor of the Grand Duchy, so that he could have taken no active part in the robbery. Accordingly, they could not, in common justice, keep his camera; and, wrapping it up in its own black cloth, they bundled it out to him with malice. He carried it away at once, just as it was, to his own lodgings, where he discovered it had been a good deal damaged by its fall, and that the brass cap of the lens was missing.

He mourned a while over his dilapidated camera, then began idly developing the plates, looking at the door of his room and did not open the door for two hours.

When he came out he went to the assembly rooms, where the talk was all of the Fuego del Animo, and the robbery. No trace of the thief had been discovered up to that hour, and it was then that the young Englishman, who had been told of the robbery, came to the door of the assembly rooms, and the history of the gem, and the eventual career it had run. Aubyn listened eagerly to all that was said, and his general belief was that the thief would try to make his way to America, there have the stone cut into several pieces so as to destroy its identity, and then dispose of the spoil.

To all this Aubyn listened in silence. There was one old gray-bearded man who seemed to know much about the Grand Duchy. Towards him Aubyn gradually worked his way, and, finding a seat near the old man, he said, when the crowd had drifted away, and they were left alone.

"You, sir, seem to know a great deal about the jewels of his Serene Highness."

Aubyn spoke in German.

The old man answered in the same language.

"Well, my friend, I ought to know a good deal about the jewels. I (tapping himself on the chest) am the historian of those jewels. I wrote their history in a book, and I am very interested in them. I shall be most happy to present you with a copy of my very pamphlet."

"I am deeply interested, and should feel very much indebted to you for the loan of a copy."

"You shall have no loan, my friend. You shall have the book on my own terms. I pulled that paper-covered volume from his pocket, and presented it to the young Englishman, who thanked him, and, after some more talk of no moment, went away with the thick pamphlet under his arm.

As Aubyn was leaving the assembly room, he heard the people saying that the Grand Duke had offered a reward of two thousand marks (a hundred pounds) for information of the Fuego del Animo.

When Aubyn got home he turned to the account of the Fuego del Animo, and selected, without hesitation, the Oriental legend of the gem. He read that the belief in Lassa, the capital of the province of U, and of Tibet, was that the gem would ultimately find its way to the province of U, whence it was stolen, and that it would come back by a route in no way coinciding with the way it had taken in its flight, and after some more talk of no moment, went away with the thick pamphlet under his arm.

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"Yes, I am going to put down my last shilling on a desperate venture. I am very sure to lose that. And what may this venture be?"

"I am going to put down all I have against the stolen ruby."

"El Fuego del Animo, the Chancellor, following his hand behind his ear, as though he was not sure he heard right. Aubyn repeated his words.

"And may I ask you any reason to hope you will succeed?"

"Yes, very good reason. I am the only man in the world who has a clue to the robber, and whether he has fled."

"And that clue is?" demanded the old man anxiously.

"My secret," answered Aubyn, rising.

"True, true! I should not have put that question. But by the way, I may tell you that, if the stone is not found by morning, we purpose increasing the reward to twenty thousand marks."

"A thousand pounds? Well, even that won't pay; but I'll do my best. I won't take a minute's delay, and I'll bring that stone back here, as sure as you're name is Von Brincken."

And after a few words of courtesy and good wishes, Aubyn took his leave.

CHAPTER II.  
CLAPHAM COMMON.

That night Aubyn set out from Odenwald for England. He had business of two kinds to transact in London, and he wanted to lose as little time as possible. His first business lay in the house of Mr. Henry Stamer, whose name he had seen in the City, and whose private house stood on the edge of Clapham Common.

Mr. Henry Stamer was a moderately prosperous City man of about sixty years of age—stout, fresh-coloured, bald, hospitable, and good-humoured. There was nothing of the City pomp or impudence or astuteness about him. He had a large family, and his level family dearly. He had as good a wife as any in London.

He knew it, and would upon occasion boast of it. He had no less than five sons and three daughters. All the boys were unmarried, and lived at home. They were taken from the eldest down, Charles, Edmond, and Fred. The eldest girl, Alice, was married to Wilfred Marston; the other two girls were unmarried. The elder of the two was Lizzie, and the younger Loo.

Mrs. Marston was a tall, lithe, amiable matron of eight-and-twenty. She had never been a very good-looking woman, but her face made it seem as though beauty would be an imperious demand on her. Lizzie was short and plump and dark, and a sunny, cheerful, hazel eyes, and round chin with a dimple in it. Loo, the youngest, was a little taller than Lizzie, but she had a better figure, and a more attractive-looking of the family. She had golden-brown hair, large quiet hazel eyes, a straight nose, with delicate nostrils, a mouth that always wore a happy contented smile, and a wonderful complexion of white, with blue veins in the soft round cheeks.

The elder three of the boys were at business in the City; the younger two were at a day-school; and the girls were at home, and helped to keep house with their mother.

One afternoon in February the two girls, Lizzie and Loo, were sitting in the drawing-room, which was on the first floor, and overlooked the Common. The Common looked damp, dreary, deserted. It was not raining, but the air was filled with a very thin fog, which made everything in and out of doors sullen and sticky. The two girls had been busy about the house all the morning, and were now resting a while before luncheon. Each had a book in her hand, but neither was reading.

At last Miss Stamer put down her book, and said wearily:

"Can you read to me, Loo? I can't."

"Not a bit," answered Loo, closing her book, and turning her eyes from the bright fire to the dingy green Common.

"I wish to goodness 'twas dinner-time, and father and the boys were in. I could have had a good dinner, and when the work is done, and the boys are in, it is when there's a man in the house there is always something to do; you can't leave him, or you can get him to do anything."

"Yes, or you can get him to drive in a motor, or climb a step-ladder, or some such thing. What a funny thing it is that no woman can do anything but look after the house, and that it is so much more for a man to do."

"Ah, my dear Loo, women aren't really much use at all, if the truth were told. I look at you and me now, Loo. What earthly good can we do?"

"I don't know about you, Liz, for you know you're awfully clever; you can do nearly everything. But look at me! I'm always breaking my head about a burning something. If I was a servant, they wouldn't keep me a month in a place. You could be a governess, but I'm too stupid to be of any use to any one."

"Don't be such a silly darling!" said Lizzie, going over to her sister, and putting her arm round Loo's waist. "You know every one loves you, and that father and the boys would do anything for you; and that there is another thing."

"Of but, Liz, dear Liz, that is what is breaking my heart, darling—breaking my heart! That can never be. He—me—always will be able to get any man. Father says so; and father knows all about money."

She threw herself into her sister's arms, and cried hysterically. She had never spoken before about this affair. The matter had never been alluded to in the house. They all loved Loo dearly. She was the pet of all. Neither father nor sisters ever felt the slightest pang of jealousy when they knew that their father, mother, and the boys looked at Loo with peculiar, though not unjust, tenderness on foot. All who knew her loved her with the soft and tender love we give a fragile child. And yet there was no suggestion of physical weakness about her. On the contrary, she was a model of youthful health. It was the fine ethereal spirit of her nature that subdued all the sterner elements of her being, and she and others happy around her. Her sympathy went out to meet every one she met, and yet her sympathy seldom took the practical form of action.

The Stammers were most united and affectionate family; but, as in all other families, now and then hitches and difficulties appeared. In all such cases both sides went to Loo, and although she never openly took the part of a peace-maker, the hitches and difficulties were always dispersed after she had talked to Loo. She had a large tolerant, forgiving nature. No matter what befell herself, she never resented it; and those who came to her in heat were always cooled by her gentle, gentle spirit of the girl. She was not, with all this, by any means meek; her

spirits were as high as the gayest could desire.

Lizzie held the weeping girl against her breast and soothed her; and when she was a little calmer, said to her:

"Has father said anything to you about the matter?"

"No, no. I have never spoken to any one about it now. Father never said anything about that day at dinner after he went away, when he told all that he was a young man of honour and good principles, and a gentleman, but that—that—that—you remember the pointed way father said it—that he was of too romantic a turn of mind ever to be able to make enough money to marry and settle down."

"Yes, child, I recollect. But you are only twenty, and he is only twenty-five. We must hope, Loo, that father was not right. I am sure we all like him very much, and the boys think there is no one like him alive; and mother likes him, and father himself likes him."

"Yes, but I'm sure father will be very firm about this. He spoke as if he meant all for me."

"Did he—do you know who I mean—anything before he went away?"

"Yes."

"And what did he say?"

"I told him—O Liz, I told him—what a splendid fellow father was. I told him that you cared for him, darling?"

"Yes, Liz."

"And has he written to you from abroad?"

"No; he said it would not be fair to write until he had spoken to father."

"A gentleman to see Miss Stamer," said the new parlour-maid, opening the door.

"What name did he give?" asked the elder sister.

The younger rose hastily to escape just as she reached the door, and before the maid had time to answer, a man stood in the doorway, blocking it up, and he said to Miss Stamer, "I heard you were here, Miss Stamer, so I thought I'd come up in person. I am Mr. Walter Aubyn, at your service."

He stepped into the room. The parlour-maid closed the door.

"O Mr. Aubyn, is it you?" exclaimed Miss Stamer.

"Yes, no less a personage than I, but a bit of a stranger to you, I am afraid. I am a friend of your son's, and how are you and all the good folk here?"

He took the hand of the elder sister, and she could not resist her voice. She must not lift her eyes from the floor, lest he should see the trace of tears upon her face.

She held out her hand in silence to him, and he took it with a grateful position in which her sister was placed, and said briskly:

"Loo, run and tell mamma Mr. Aubyn is here. She will be delighted to see me."

Without raising her head, the young girl glided out of the room.

He was a tall fair, loosely-made young man, with regular features and an audacious sparkling blue eye. Now, without his hat, he looked much older than his years, for his light hair had begun to turn gray, and he had a slight forehead, and already a small bald patch had appeared at the crown. But in spirits and manner he was still boyish and full of life.

He was an artist, and he too thought of earning his bread by his pencil. But his most loyal friends (and there was not a few) said that he did not lose his life to paint, but to paint or draw anything worth looking at. He could not work eight, ten, or twelve hours a day, and he could not paint or draw, and would much rather take an hour's punishment from a prizefighter than make a picture of a horse or a landscape.

Liz, what the matter with Loo? He asked her, and she said she had gone. He had known the Stammers long, and called them all by their Christian names.

"Oh, nothing! She'll be all right in a few minutes."

Then they began chatting about indifferent subjects until Mrs. Stamer came in. She received Aubyn very cordially, and invited him to stay for dinner. He consented to stay, and while he was giving Mrs. Stamer an account of the day's work, Lizzie came in, and found her in her own room. The young girl was greatly excited, and it was not until she had had a slight attack of hysterics that Lizzie could get her to listen calmly, or answer coherently.

Mamma has asked him to dinner, and he is to stay the day, as we had better go out than stay in the house until father and the boys come home. Let us put on our black hats and our water-tight boots, and let us go for a few things and the air will do you good and I want him to carry the things home."

So, in less than half an hour from his entering the drawing-room, the two skirts of the young lady were gone, and walked in demure happiness by the side of Aubyn, Lizzie being at the other side of the door.

They walked towards the end of the Common, and when they found themselves opposite the shops, Lizzie said:

"Now I don't want to say a word about things, and I can't have you young people dawdling at my heels; so take yourselves off for an hour or so, and then come back, for I want Walter to carry all the awkward parcels that I can't wait to have sent."

Aubyn winked with solemn gratitude at Lizzie, looked ruefully at Loo, shrugged his shoulders, sighed, and said, in a resigned voice:

"Well, I suppose there is nothing else for it but to go and buy the things, and I shall be glad to do so, and seek the dreary deserts of the southern slope."

(To Be Continued.)

Mr. Blinks—I wish to get some hairpins for my wife.

Mr. Blinks—This is a wholesale house, sir.

Mr. Blinks—Of course. You don't suppose I'm fool enough to go on buying hairpins at retail, do you? I want a barrel.

Just Lovely.

It must be just lovely to be the two-headed girl, said Maud Ethel. Just lovely to be the two-headed girl, said Maud Ethel. Just lovely to be the two-headed girl, said Maud Ethel.

Sure to be Rewarded.

## AGRICULTURAL

### Treatment of Dairy Cows.

From all my observation I am prepared to say that there is no animal on the farm from which we expect so much and furnish such inadequate accommodations, writes J.S. Woodward. As a rule, to which there are exceptions, and I am glad to say these are becoming yearly more numerous, the stables are low, dark, damp, ill ventilated, and many are so cold that a pick or crowbar has to be used on winter mornings to clean out the manure, and into these the cows are crowded so closely that they have no more air space comparatively than a man would have if confined in his coffin.

For fear the reader may think this is a fancy sketch, let me give a few instances taken from actual measurement: Last spring I was in a stable thirty feet long, 105 feet wide, and seven or eight half feet between floor and ceiling, and in this stable seventy cows were confined. Yes, confined in the word, for they were kept in rigid stanchions. Not very long ago I was in the stable of a notable Holstein-Friesian breeder where the cows could average more than 1200 pounds in weight, and that stable was twenty-six feet wide, fifty feet long and only seven feet in the clear, and in that stable he kept in swing stanchions twenty-seven cows and the bull. In the first of these the cows would average between 700 and 800 pounds, and had only 337 1/2 cubic feet of air space and without a single ventilator, except the two doors through which fodder was thrown from the loft.

In the latter they had only 318 1/2 cubic feet and only one small ventilator fifteen inches square. I have in mind several stables fully as faulty as these in other States, but will not fill space by mentioning their data. As a rule, the dairymen with such stables are great sticklers for a breath of fresh air, and they will not let their cows exercise, and no wonder. If my cows had to occupy such quarters I would simply leave them out all the time. Better far have them in the open air, where there is, and a chance to run around to keep warm, than be shut up in the "black hole of Calcutta." But no one must expect their cows to do the milking or to make dairymen pay, with cows treated in that way. Milk is a "by-product." It comes from consumption of food, and beyond that, it is an animal, and in order to get the largest production from minimum of food, the cow must be made just as comfortable as possible, and the dairyman must have all the pure water she wants to drink, and have it just when she needs it.

Men with such stables as I have described would make more money to tear out above, or raise up the building so as to give greater height, and then double or move the windows, put in good ventilators, and keep only half the number on same floor space. No cow should have less than one cubic foot of air space, and one cubic foot of air space is a little more than one pound of live weight, and even then there should be ample ventilation. And then the stable should be warm and dry, and well ventilated. It is simply absurd—it is worse; it is idiotic to crowd cows into these unhygienic quarters and then think that by turning them out to feed in the open air, they are doing them any good. I am a firm believer in close housing of cows. My cows never go out of doors from the first cold of autumn until the first of June, and in the winter, and the grass is large enough to afford some nutriment. But, mind you, my cows have ample quarters, have plenty of fresh air, and plenty of fresh air to breathe, and fresh water to drink, and they are never confined with their necks in stanchions. If you want to keep your cows in the "black hole of Calcutta," I would improve on these methods by giving a little more space, light, and freedom.

Clay Soil and Sandy Soil.

"After all, our heavy, clayey soils are to be depended upon more than the light, sandy ones. With proper handling, there is no reason why heavy soils should not continue to produce large crops forever. A sandy soil is apt to lose its fertility, parting with it so rapidly that continual fertilizing must be kept up. A heavy clay soil is rich in vegetable material as a rule, and in this is well drained, cultivated and every three years clover seeds sown and allowed to grow until nearly two years old before plowing under, there is no reason why a heavy soil should not be cropped annually," says the Wisconsin Agriculturist. "A clay soil that is once run down is much easier to bring up to fertility again than a sandy one. The latter contains not only less fertilizing material, but it parts with that applied to it every year far quicker than the clay soil. The porosity of the sandy soil is against it, and not a recommendation. A rich, sandy soil was once considered the highest type of farming land. Water never collected on it in the spring, and it was ready for working just as soon as the warm weather appeared. In the spring, underdrains were not needed, and the soil was never over and pulverized. Heavy clay soils, on the contrary, held water, turned over its clods, and pulverized only after repeated plowings and harrowings. When the vegetable matter in the soil was exhausted from the clay soil, it became harder to work. Water stands for a long time in the spring, no matter how well drained, and the texture becomes so close and the soil so heavy that it is over before the plow. When a clay soil acts like this, the best thing to do with it is to seed it to clover immediately, fertilize with manure, and let it stand for a year or two. It is nature's sign that its fertility has been robbed by a succession of heavy crops."

The sandy soil requires more fertilizers than the clay for any given crops, and if the manure is applied and the land not used, the strength is apt to be

carried away into the subsoil. There is consequently a constant loss on sandy fertility in such earth too far ahead. On clay soils all manure and vegetable material will be retained there until used by crops. The fertility can be stored up for half a dozen years in advance, and the amount of loss will be very little. The richer the soil gets, the better it can be worked for crops, and more manure will be required to produce the results. While sandy soil may be of great advantage for strawberry and small fruit culture, the heavy clay soil, well cultivated, underdrained and manured freely with clover, will in most cases of farming prove the most satisfactory and lasting."

Cementing a Cellar.

Now is when many people are cementing their cellars, either because they have new ones or because the floor of the old one has never been cemented or become broken or unsatisfactory. To lay a cement floor is a very simple thing to do when you know how. Waldo F. Brown says: If the cellar is deep enough so that it can be filled six inches, and is at all inclined to be wet, I would put four inches of gravel on the bottom. This should be leveled and tramped solid, and then two inches of cement placed on it. This concrete is made with eight parts of gravel to one of cement. If Portland cement is used, and four of gravel to one of cement if the cheaper grades are used. Mix this thoroughly dry, by shoveling or with a garden rake, and then as it is shoveled over, sprinkle from a fine rose waterpot, so as to thoroughly dampen, but not enough to saturate it.

In putting down this cement use a level and make a slight fall toward the side where the cellar drain is located, and along the wall leading to the drain make a depression or gutter six inches wide and two inches deep. This concrete should be laid in sections three feet wide, and the topping applied at once before the next section is laid. Lay down a 2x4 scantling three feet from the wall for an edge to work to, and fill with concrete and tramp solid with a broad-faced rammer, and pour a coat of 2-inch concrete plank two inches square, and put an upright handle to it, and it makes just the kind of a rammer you need.

Mix one part of Portland cement with two of sharp, clean sand, or if the common cement is used, equal parts. Make the mortar quite thin and pour it down the gutter, and straight-edge. One-half inch will be sufficient of Portland, or one inch of common cement, so if the former is used, it will make a better finish and onto the scantling, on an inch strip of the latter, and fill to the level of it. So soon as it begins to harden trowel on the surface, and then take your edge strip carefully and move it three feet and lay the next strip, and so on until you finish.

Then depend somewhat upon the convenience of sand and gravel. A barrel of Portland cement will lay about 150 square feet with two inches of concrete and a half inch of topping, and if you carefully double the quantity of the cheap grades. If the cellar is spouty, or will ever freeze, I would use nothing but Portland cement, and as it takes a better finish and makes a harder floor, it will give the best satisfaction.

BEEF AND BALDNESS.

A French hairdresser contends that They Go Together.

An article has been going the rounds of the French papers on the effect of instrumental music on the hair. It seems to me that the author confounds coincidence with cause, says a writer. He gives the names of a great number of instrumentalists and composers who retained old age with voluminous tresses. Is not this rather due to race than to music? So many of the great pianists and other instrumentalists are of Southern or Jewish ancestry. Wherever a race has carnivorous habits, there one finds arthritis and bad hair, or baldness. When the Jews were confined to ghettos they, in preparing meat for the table, followed the Talmudic prescription by washing it so thoroughly that no trace of fat remained in the water. It was thus made sodden and unfit for roasting. The appetite for it was not keen, and the Jew was free from gouty taint which made warriors and statesmen prematurely old. All the old paintings of Jews represent them with the voluminous heads of hair and beards which were so rarely found with gouty tendencies. The sodden meat was not a good muscle restorer, but Jews did not take to employments that strained the muscles.

Rustics who have a good milk-and-bread diet have nearly always thick hair, and to an advanced age. Middle class persons, who lunch and dine on meat, rarely have, after five and twenty, never so good a collection of hair as the rustics. In the Italian Parliament, and yet I did not see anywhere among the Italian peasantry scanty covered scalps. British peasant men almost all have as long hair as their sisters and wives, and they do not lose it as they grow old. A very clever Frenchman I know, and who makes capillary disease a special study, assures me that arthritis and baldness go together. He has often checked the fall of his hair by prescribing a diet of milk, rice, eggs (sparingly) and fruit, with, of course, local treatment. The rich or well-to-do go on eating meat and wine, and their hair falls out, and go about on foot or on horseback, and really needed meat as foodmen and railway porters still require it.

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**THE VERY BIGGEST MAN.**

**CITY OF PARIS. WEIGHER SAYS HE WEIGHS 520 POUNDS.**

Nearly seven and a half feet around the waist, and standing in a little over six feet, and to Hallway Car in France Will Admit Him.

"Brasserie Du Colosse" (beer saloon of the Colossus) is the name of a new refreshment resort built around the figure of the biggest man in the world on the boulevard St. Denis, near the old Porte St. Martin, Paris. Cities have been built around royal palaces and state coaches around the court trains of drawing-room aspirants, but whoever heard of a dining-hall erected on plans subject to the dimensions and the weight of a single man?

These extraordinary precautions were resorted to in order to accommodate and safely lodge Monsieur Canon-Berg. Paris, being the "Colossus," whose Canon goes to look at nowadays, is a long and he is broad. He measures eleven feet and the quarters of an inch from the sole of his foot to the top of his head, and exactly as much across the chest from the right to the left arm pit. His upper thigh measures four feet and one inch around; his calves measure two feet and eleven inches, and his upper arm is one foot and eleven inches around.

He weighs exactly 520 pounds, and there is no deception possible, for all the figures quoted are from the city weigher's office, properly attested by signatures, seals and

**GOVERNMENT STAMPS.**

Around the waist M. Canon-Berg uses up seven feet four and a half inches of the tape.

The brasserie in which he is financially interested does a tremendous business all day, but between the hours of 8 and 1 o'clock at night it is hardly possible to secure a "standup," not to say a seat, there.

The big man occupies a specially built platform at the rear of the establishment, the platform being constructed of solid beams, and supported underneath the floor by iron pillars. This was done in order that the Colossus sits on two benches—one placed in front of the other. Every half hour he takes a constitutional and walks from the platform, past a service door over a strip of carpet that covers a portion of the floor supported by pillars the same way as the platform.

He goes slowly, supporting his weight by placing his hands firmly against the arms of the bench and, at the same time, making a few jerking motions of the arms and legs. Then he begins to set his feet down deliberately, one before the other. He does not look exactly as if he were going to topple over, but rather as if he were going to topple over and the way his corpulent quivers suggests a dire physical catastrophe.

Meantime the audience is requested to keep their eyes fixed on the Colossus, and to have a chance to observe the Colossus from the front and rear" as he goes up and down.

At the head strikes one of the remarkable breadth of the shoulders, too, is not in proportion to the giant's size.

Canon-Berg is a man of a man of his stature; when he walks his calves, seen from the rear, totter visibly under the weight they carry; sometimes he looks as if he were going to topple over. It is quite evident that the muscles of Canon-Berg's legs are not sufficiently developed.

Canon-Berg and his attendant, a stout, round-faced man, expected to die of his weight some day, but the thought gives him

**LITTLE COMFORT.**

His face generally bears a genial expression. "I look melancholy only when I have my picture taken," he said. He is forty-five years old, has full black hair, a mustache, and kindly gray eyes.

He has never known a sick day in his life; he is a very moderate eater and an extraordinary love for tobacco. He sleeps well and makes no complaints.

He entered upon the show business as a money maker, and to invest the money he made as a working brewer. Until a few months ago he acted as inspector of breweries in the Netherlands, having learned the trade in Germany. He is not a German, however, but a French-Swiss.

He was always a strong, healthy and fond of athletics, swimming and dancing. To reduce his weight he made a tour of Holland on foot, but meeting with an accident, had to return home with eight car of the passenger coaches having doors large enough to admit him. In this way he travelled to Paris, only the Swiss passenger cars are roomy enough for the Colossus.

He has a brother weighing 350 pounds, but his sisters are of normal build. All the great natural body scientists are investigating the Colossus. Most of them seem to think that Canon-Berg is suffering from an abnormality of the

"That may be true, or not," says the attendant, "but to be perfectly frank, I never knew I had a heart."

**Wise, Indeed.**

Bunkins, I guess, is about the smartest man of his generation in this community. He is a citizen who observes.

Knows a great deal, does he?

Knows a great deal? I should say so.

Why, sir, he is well regarded to be at his nineteen-year-old daughter's wedding, who is in the high school.

**Time Makes a Difference.**

I do not understand it, said the philosopher.

It is something you now? inquired the other.

If a man is two hours late arriving at a wedding, his wife raises a row, and he is a royal welcome. Women are peculiar.

—

Young Business Man: "When do you think it is best time to advertise?"

Old Business Man: "All the time young man."

A man who claimed to have seen Washington, and read the history of the city, was asked how other folk treated him. He asserted, died last week in Baker county, Ga. He was a negro known as Jim Hall, and was reported to be at least 70 years old. There is no doubt that he was an exceedingly old man. He wanted to declare that he had driven his master to the polls to vote for General Washington on the occasion of his first election as president. He was in every way honest, and worked, supporting



## SEEDS NOTICE.

It has been our purpose from the commencement of business in Moose Jaw, to add a "SEEDS DEPARTMENT" to our present lines. We have hesitated in making the move, knowing it was fraught with great responsibility and worry. We have determined to make this venture this spring and now have in stock and in transport a very full line of agricultural and garden seeds which will be sold in bulk at growers' prices. The seeds we will stock will be largely those of the well known seedsmen, D. M. Ferry & Co., of Windsor and Detroit, who are by far the largest seed growers and dealers in America and have the most complete plant for handling and testing seeds in the world. In selecting varieties we have been guided by the experience of well known seedsmen in other parts of the Territories, by local gardeners, and by our own observation for the past 12 years. We would be pleased to have orders early and will guarantee to fill them with satisfaction.

W. W. Bole.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1896

### LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Grain rubbers at T. W. Robinson's. Who was it started seeding on Tuesday, Feb. 25th, near Moose Jaw?

It took Bob Fitzsimmons just one and a half minutes to knock out Peter Maher.

Win. Young has retired from the firm of A. Young & Co., druggists of Nepeawa.

The Toronto World says the Ottawa Government has got into a trap on the Manitoba school question.

Ladies' Grain rubbers, 50 cents at T. W. Robinson's.

The Grand Association Patrons of Industry is in convention in Toronto. No new planks have been added.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier has been nominated as the Liberal candidate for Saskatchewan. He has not accepted as yet.

The United States threatens to kill every seal on the Privy off Island if an arrangement is not come to shortly with Great Britain.

Councilor Healey and Mr. John Healey arrived home from Minneapolis this morning. Mr. Ah. Healey was very much better when they left.

Mr. Kellawa, representing Smith & Burton, of Brandon, is in town taking orders and selling all kinds of wool. Another \$6 goes into the town treasury.

Renault, a prisoner in the Winnipeg jail, was given fifteen lashes of the cat-nine tails on the 22nd inst. All the prisoners in the jail witnessed the infliction.

Mr. L. A. Fergusson, general agent of the Federal Life Co., spent Tuesday in town. \$10,000 was not too bad for one day's rustling. He also did well in the week.

Remember that the Fraser Dramatic Co. will re-open in the town hall on Monday night, March 2nd. The Co. is to be strengthened by the addition of two more people.

There are two or more young men who have expressed their determination to be present tonight at the leap year social, in the hope of receiving a proposal. Young ladies, be prepared!

One of the "wise men" of Moose Jaw declares that the recent thaw was caused by the near approach of the comet to the earth. But owing to the deviation in its course another freeze up resulted.

The small boy (and also his big brother) is having a picnic these days. One can put on skates and go almost anywhere about town, and the boys are not slow to take advantage of the opportunity.

A young man of the town on Wednesday went down to try the spooch glory ice on the creek. It was not long, however, before he was seen measuring the depth of water with his legs and body.

A large and representative meeting and concertists was held in Massey hall, Toronto, on the night of the 22nd inst. Strong resolutions were passed sympathizing with Manitoba and declaring that Remedial legislation must not pass.

On Wednesday's east-bound train, there were two boys, brothers, aged respectively 9 and 7 years, travelling alone from Vancouver to Windsor, Ont. They were apparently happy, and they were getting tired of travelling.

New goods arriving daily.—T.W.R.

Mr. Walter Scott, editor of the Regina Leader, paid our town a visit on Saturday.

Samuel Brussel's carpet, special price two weeks only. See them—T. W. Robinson.

Bullington Booth has been deposed from command of the Salvation Army forces in the United States.

An exciting foot race took place on Main street on Tuesday last, between two of our amateur champions.

A leap year social to night, at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Bole. Everybody attend who wants to spend a pleasant evening.

On Wednesday the weather was very changeable. It was warm in forenoon, then it rained, then snowed, and about dark it began to freeze.

Overcoats, fur and cloth, cheaper than ever.—T. W. Robinson.

A concert will be given in connection with the Presbyterian S. S., on the evening of March 12. The broom drill and magic lantern views will be given. Admission 25c, children 15c.

The services next Sabbath in the Methodist church will be in the interests of missions. Rev. Mr. Robinson will preach in the morning. Rev. Mr. Ferrier will give a special missionary sermon in the evening.

A social will be held at the residence of J. G. Bessley, under the auspices of the Ladies of Wesley church, on Wednesday evening, March 4th prox. A good time may be expected. A collection will be taken to wipe off debt on church organ.

Sir Chas. Tupper, Bart., has authorized a suit against the Montreal Herald and the Halifax Chronicle for publishing a statement to the effect that Sir Chas. had received forty thousand dollars out of the Dominion Loan negotiated some years since.

Mr. H. R. Cameron, general agent of the Great West Life Assurance Co., has been in town for the greater part of the week in the interests of his company. He appointed Mr. C. D. Fisher local agent. Mr. Fisher has already considerable business in sight.

In Parliament on Monday, the 23rd inst., the returns asked for by Mr. Davin were brought down showing that since 1889 the amount of taxes paid on property in Moose Jaw by the townsite trustees was \$4,042.85. The trustees still hold 4,059 lots, in which the government has a half interest.

The "Annual" number of the Winnipeg Commercial is out. It is issued earlier than usual and gives a better and more comprehensive review of the commercial interests of the west than ever before. The number contains a vast amount of reliable information regarding western Canada. It is free to subscribers.

Hart A. Massey died at Toronto on February 20, after an illness lasting practically since the beginning of the year. Deceased was probably the best known manufacturer in Canada, having built up a huge agricultural implement manufactory. Deceased was in his 73rd year and was head of the Massey-Harris company.

Erysipels is prevalent in Regina, and a number of pupils have been excluded for the present from the public school. At the Indian Industrial school there are twenty cases. Also a number of Normal students are not allowed to attend the class through either having the disease or through having been exposed. None of the cases have proved fatal as yet.

### Hockey Tournament.

The hockey tournament which was to have taken place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week was postponed by the committee of the club on Wednesday last, on account of the summer weather. The boys, however, made a bad prophecy as to the conditions of the weather, for yesterday and today affords the skaters every opportunity to glide. Every corner lot has a skating rink and the river is well patrolled by young and old. Truly the climate of Moose Jaw is as variable as the wind, affording the people glimpses of spring, summer, autumn and winter all in one week. The tournament will in all probability be held on the same days next week.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S**  
**CREAM**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

### What It Means To Be President.

Ex President Harrison's next article in his series in *The Ladies Home Journal* will tell what it means to be President of the United States. He will outline the President's power, his duties and how he discharges them; the trials and annoyances to which he is put, and show what the central idea of the President is and how he tries to carry it out. General Harrison also explains what relation each Cabinet officer holds to the President, and tells of his own relations with the Cabinet when he was President.

### The Personal Side of Washington.

General A. W. Greely, of Arctic fame, begins, in the March *Ladies Home Journal*, his article on George Washington, which are expected to create considerable discussion. General Greely has read over 2000 of Washington's private letters, and he writes in a frank unbiased way of the personal side of Washington. His first articles will deal with the loves and courtships of Washington and his final marriage to the widow Custis. General Greely's articles are not likely to confirm the estimate of those who regard Washington in an ideal way. But they are truthful and admirably portray the man as he was, in reality.

### Territorial Appointments.

The North West Territories Gazette, of the 15th inst., contains the following appointments:—To be Commissioners for taking Affidavits: Chas. Draper, of Moosomin, Assa; James Johnstone, of Cochrane, Alta.; Edmund Cave, of London, England; Thos. McKay, of Colleton, Sask.; and Chas. E. Rigdon, of Moose Jaw, Assa. To be License Commissioners: District No. 2.—Jos. Daniel, of Moosomin; Frederick John Greenstreet, of Whitewood; Harvey Coy, of Grenfell. District No. 3.—H. Christopherson, of White Sand; James Moore, of Saltcoats; James E. Penkes, of Yorkton. District No. 4.—W. H. Stephens, of Indian Head; R. B. Ferguson, of Regina; Walter Bole, of Moose Jaw. District No. 5.—Wm. Cousins, of Medicine Hat; John Dixon, of Maple Creek; Wm. Sanders, of Swift Current. District No. 6.—D. J. Grier, of Muelock; John Heron, of Pincher Creek; M. S. Campbell, of Lethbridge. District No. 7.—L. C. Fulmer, of Paul, Geo. Hamilton, of Calgary; Jas. Walker, of Calgary. District No. 8.—Robt. Wynne, of Innisfail; Jas. McDonald, of Edmonton; W. H. McKenny, of St. Albert. District No. 9.—Alexander MacKenzie, of Battleford; Jas. McD. McFarlane, of Beaujeu; A. R. Chisholm, of Bressayor. District No. 10.—Win. Craig, of Wingard; S. Jackson, of Kamisino; D. C. McEllan, of Prince Albert. To be a Notary Public: Jos. Clementson, of Broadview, Assa. To be a Game Guardian: Frederick W. Cochrane, of Waseana post office, Assa.

### Take What the Writers Mean, Not What They Say.

Curiously worded advertisements, which are funny without intent, are more common in the English papers, it would seem, than they are in publications on this side. An English periodical offered a prize the other day for the best collection of such announcements, and the following is the result:

- "Annual sale now on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated—come in here."
- "A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."
- Wanted, ladies to sell on commission.
- "Wanted, experienced nurse for bottled baby."
- "Furnished apartments suitable for gentlemen with folding doors."
- "Wanted, a room by two gentlemen about 30 feet long and 20 feet broad."
- "Lost, a collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim with a brass collar round his neck and a muzzel."
- "Wanted by a respectable girl, her passage to New York; willing to take care of children and a good sailor."
- "For sale, a pianoforte, the property of a musician with carved legs."
- "Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skin."
- "A boy wanted who can open oysters with a reference."
- "Bulldog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."
- "Wanted, an organist and a boy to blow the same."
- "Wanted, a boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."
- "Wanted, for the summer, a cottage for a small family with good drainage."
- "Lost, near Highgate railway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib and a bone handle."
- "Widow in comfortable circumstances wishes to marry two sons."
- "Wanted, good boys for punching."
- "To be disposed of, a mail phaeton, the property of a gentleman with a moveable headpiece as good as new."
- "M.—Say! Why was Peter Maher knocked out?"
- W.—I dun't know."
- M.—Because he had fits (Fitz) in the ring."

### THIEVES AT REGINA:

They Make a Raid, But Get Caught this Time.

The late Regina fire is not proving such a bonanza as fires usually do to the sneak thieves that generally reap a rich harvest on such occasions. Three of these too enterprising individuals are now within the clutches of the law as a result of their stealing a quantity of goods valued at \$90. The first one arrested, Joseph Manseau, was today committed for trial on the charge of stealing two valuable robes, a trunk, one riding saddle, and other articles from the stock of Sweet & McDonald John Henderson and a member of the N. W. M. P. force who was on duty guarding the goods during the fire, were both arrested this afternoon charged with having stolen goods during the progress of the fire. Their preliminary trial takes place on Monday. Through the efforts of Sergt. Hefferman and other members of the force, nearly the whole of the stolen goods have been recovered.

### "WESLEY AND HIS TIMES."

The Rev. Mr. Ferrier Lectures—An Enjoyable Evening Spent.

At the Methodist church, on Monday night, Rev. Mr. Ferrier delivered a lecture on "John Wesley and His Times." Somewhere about a hundred people appeared to think more of hearing a lecture than attending other attractions that were in progress the same evening, and were present.

Mr. Wm. Grayson, barrister, occupied the chair. After having made a few remarks in which he spoke of the wonderful work performed by Wesley, he called on the church choir which sang a beautiful anthem.

The reverend lecturer commenced to speak at 8:15 and in the period of an hour covered a large extent of ground or history. He traced Methodism from its inception to the end of Wesley's life, not forgetting to mention the ups and downs that the promoters of this great movement had to contend with. Along this line of thought the speaker did not fail to mention other great reformers who worked side by side with John Wesley, viz., Whitefield and Charles Wesley. The reverend gentleman declared that all protestant creeds had a right to be thankful for the success of these three great preachers of the gospel, for their untiring and strenuous exertions to lead men and women to the foot of the cross.

A vote of thanks and the doxology brought the meeting to a close.

## HERE IT GOES AGAIN.

## DOWN The Prices Go!

For the next two weeks only can this Slaughter Sale last. We feel that we must reduce our large stock and clear out all winter goods before Stock Taking, and low prices are the mighty power we use to accomplish it.

The big reduction we are making in men's, boys', and children's clothing are snaps in a lifetime. Men's imported tweed suits at \$15, now \$10; men's Canadian tweed suits at \$7, \$8 and \$9, now \$5 and \$6; men's tweed and serge suits at \$5.50 and \$6, now \$4; children's imported tweed and worsted suits at \$5 and \$6, now \$4; children's serge and tweed suits at \$3 and \$4, now \$2.50; Children's serge and tweed suits at \$2.50 and \$3, now \$1.50 and \$2. All other lines in clothing cut in proportion.

Fur goods! All fur coats, caps, collars and gauntlets must be sold; so if you want a real bargain that no man can duplicate, you will only have to call on M. J. MacLeod.

We find in gloves, mitts and moccasins we are over-stocked, hence tremendous reductions are made.

Felt boots and slippers! We start men's celebrated, all felt, Dolge boots at \$2.50; only two dozen in all grades left. Men's felt Congress, leather sole, at \$1.50; Woman's felt Congress, leather sole, at \$1. All lines of women's felt slippers at marvelous reductions. Come to us and save money.

M. J. MacLEOD.

## To the Public Generally:

We thank you for your liberal patronage in the past and while fully realizing the changed conditions, our interests are largely mutual, and we are more determined than ever to hold our ground against all competitors. OUR MOTTO WOULD BE: "Stay by those who stayed by you and the district."

## To the FARMERS:

BLUESTONE! No danger of shortage this spring. We have a large quantity bought of the analysed, pure, unadulterated article. Price away down low.

## To the Dairymen:

We are local agents for Western Assiniboia for the celebrated Alexandra Separators, and can sell them as low as they can be bought in the Dominion. See those now on exhibition in our window. All dairy requisites such as cream and milk delivery cans, churns, pails, thermometers, separator oil, &c., in stock. All our other lines complete and at rock bottom prices.

SEED GRAINS. SEED GRAINS. E. A. Baker & Co.

## PENNSYLVANIA: COAL.

We are prepared to deliver this celebrated coal at

\$11.50 PER TON.

To any part of the town for the coming year.

This is undoubtedly the best coal on the market. All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

WILSON & McDONALD.

### WANTED!

First class girl at ABERDEEN HOUSE, Moose Jaw.

### WANTED.

Wanted an agent for this district to sell Sheep Dip, Hog Powders, Etc. MYERS & Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.

### LOST!

Two cows, one dark red and one light red, both branded O on left hip and T7 on right side; six years old. Strayed from Caron about 1st May. \$10.00 reward is offered for information that will lead to recovery. J. H. DICKENSON, Moose Jaw.

### TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted, a second or third class teacher for Coventry School District No. 213. Duties to commence about April 1st, 1896. Apply, stating salary, to E. E. COFFINTRY, Secretary, Moose Jaw.

### NOTICE TO PATRONS.

The regular meeting of the Moose Jaw Association P. of L. will be held in Russell Hall on Friday evening, 28th inst. A full attendance is requested as business of importance is to be discussed. E. COLPITTS, Secretary.

### TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted, a teacher, male or female, for Carmel Public School District No. 191, for the season of 1896. Duties to commence March, 16th (weather permitting) and continuing eight months. Apply stating salary wanted and certificate to hold to CH. S. SMITH, Sec. Treas., Box 52, Moose J. W. Assa.

## NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, March 4th prox., commencing at 1:30 o'clock. Mr. Angus McKay, of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, will deliver an address on stock raising. The President has been asked to read a paper dealing with other branches of farming.

J. E. ANNABLE, Secretary.

## MORTGAGE SALE

Of Valuable Property in the town of Moose Jaw.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson, and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Territories Real Property Act and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction by Oswald B. Fysh, Esquire, Auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of March, A.D. 1896, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:—Lot number eight (8), in block number ninety-two (92), in the town of Moose Jaw.

There is on the said property a two-story brick building 27 x 40 feet. Terms:—Ten per cent. cash at time of sale, balance in accordance with conditions to be made known at time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to HAMILTON & ROBINSON, Barristers, Etc., Regina, N.W.T.

Or to O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer, Moose Jaw. Dated at Regina this 8th day of February, 1896.

## Save Time and Money

BY ORDERING FROM THE NORTH-WEST DEPARTMENTAL STORE.

SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE.

LOVE & TRYON.

Greenfell, N. W. T.

## Clearing Sale!

AT R. E. DORAN'S.

We will sell at cost our entire stock of ladies' and men's overshoes, felt boots, etc., also all our gloves and mittens. Headquarters for harness. Give us a call.

WE SELL FOR CASH. R. E. DORAN.

D. McMILLAN

Wholesale and Retail

## BUTCHER.

All kinds of fresh and cured meats constantly on hand. Fresh Fish, Game, Poultry, Etc., in season.

GIVE US A CALL...

D. McMillan.

## For Spot Cash!



Waltham Watches, Silver Cases (written guarantee for three years) \$10.00 and \$12.00. Ladies Silver Watches \$5.00 and \$6.00. Bargains in Silverware.

J. U. MUNN'S